



MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

WILL CONGRESS GIVE LANDS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES?

We, not long since, gave our readers a copy of the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill of Vt., providing for donations of land to agricultural colleges. Will Congress do it? If they are wise—if they have any regard for the elevation of agricultural knowledge and improvement, they will. If their professions of love for the cause are all humbug, uttered only for obtaining aid to themselves from the farmers, they will not. On the other hand, let their real feelings toward agriculture be what they may, it is the duty of every farmer to put his own shoulder to the wheel and press Congress into it, and see that they do it. We have not time to go into this question at length. We propose to do it soon. In the meantime, we give below an extract from a circular on this subject, which we have received from the President of the Michigan Ag. College. We ask a careful reading of it.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Lansing, Jan. 7th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAINE FARMER:

DEAR SIR:—You doubtless have perceived that the bill of Mr. Morrill, designed to appropriate lands to the several States for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges, has been referred to the committee on public lands. Various memorials on the same subject have been presented. Mr. Morrill's bill may not be the best. It may be deemed advisable by the committee so to modify the bill as to make area as well as population the basis of distribution. Mr. M.'s bill embraces guarantees that a State accepting the trust shall keep the fund entire and sacred. It allows the interest of the fund only to be used, and it forbids the use of the fund in the erection of buildings. Where States have no public lands within their limits it allows scrip to be issued for the quantity due such State, providing, however, that no State, as a State, can locate and own lands within the limits of another; but individual purchasers of scrip can locate anywhere. Perhaps the bill ought also to prohibit the sale of scrip by any State at less than \$1 per acre.

There seems to have been a simultaneous attention aroused to the subject all over the country. Kind, I believe, is the only institution of the kind in actual operation. It opened on the 13th of April last. So far, it has been successful. We have now about 100 students in attendance. The resources of the institution were \$90,000. Our farm consists of 675 acres. The agricultural college of New York is designed to open next year. Their resources are about \$80,000. They are erecting a building which will accommodate 350 students. One-half the sum named was raised by subscription, and one-half was loaned by the State.

The Farmer's High School, of Pennsylvania, they propose to open next year. They are erecting buildings which will accommodate 300 students. The institution feels that \$100,000 is secured, one-half from private subscription, one-half from the State. Their farm consists of 400 acres. 200 a donation from Guil Irwin, at Bellefonte, and 200 in possession under a conditional sale.

In Maryland, private individuals have subscribed \$50,000, and the State is pledged to pay \$60,000 per annum.

In South Carolina, a plan is on foot to create a college by 1000 subscriptions of \$100 each.

In Virginia, public spirited citizens have formed a professorship at Charlottesville, and purchased an experimental farm near Petersburg.

In Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio, bills have been introduced into their Legislatures to establish State agricultural colleges, but have failed.

Agricultural professorships have been established in many of the old colleges of the country, in times past.

Michigan, Illinois, and two or three other States have asked an appropriation by Congress of public lands for the purposes in question.

So has the United States Agricultural Society. These are some of the evidences that general necessity has roused the public mind to the propriety of such a grant. The donation of lands for the purpose of education has become the recognized policy of the government. It appears from a report of the Secretary of the Interior in 1854, that more than 4,000,000 acres have been granted to universities and higher seminaries of learning. Surely, if it is legitimate to grant lands for the promotion of classical and professional education, it surely is so for the promotion of education bearing directly on the industrial and agricultural pursuits of the people.

It appears, also, that nearly 5,000,000 acres have been granted for public schools. No demand the States would now make would exceed 1 per cent. of our great public domain. Even President Pierce's veto of the Indigent Inmate Bill, in 1854, concedes that grants of lands for purposes of education are constitutional. The friends of the measure in hand, believe that it only needs present action and concert to secure the passage of a bill this very session.

I remain yours, respectfully,
J. R. WILLIAMS,
Pres't. Mich. State Ag. College.

CORRECTION. In our report of the doings of the Board of Agriculture, for Friday, Mr. Hammond, of the Piscataquis Society, is represented to have said that "the greatest interest in agricultural improvement is to be found in the lower part of the county. In the northern part there is also a good degree of interest," which misrepresents his meaning. He said, in substance, that "in the lower part of the county, there had been, this fall, an extra stock of wheat; and that farmers were making good improvement, etc., etc." That he was not so well posted in regard to the upper, or western part, but believed there was a good degree of interest there, etc.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Maine State Ag. Society was held last Tuesday (20th), at the Agricultural rooms in the State House, for the choice of officers. The meeting was more fully attended than heretofore. The reports of the Trustees as well as that of the Treasurer, gave a good account of the success of the Society, both in regard to its operation and its finances.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

Vice Presidents—Each President of the County Agricultural Societies.

Secretary—E. Holmes, Winthrop.

Treasurer—W. P. M. Means, Augusta.

Trustees—Thomas S. Lang, N. Yassalboro; Seth Seaman, Saco; Job Prince, Turner; Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft; Daniel Lancaster, Farmingdale.

The subject of ladies riding—trials of speed of horses—bailoon ascensions, and side shows in general were pretty fully discussed, and it was finally voted to leave the whole subject to the Trustees to manage as they saw proper. The constitution was amended so as to make the President one of the Trustees, *ex officio*.

NORRIDGEWOCK FARMER'S CLUB.

We noticed the organization of this Club, a few weeks since. They have thus far held weekly meetings, alternately in the North and South Village School Districts. We are under obligations to the Secretary for a report of the doings at the meeting held Jan. 5, of which our space will permit us only to present a synopsis.

The meeting was opened by the reading of a dissertation by John M. Wood, on the dignity of the farmer's life, "an admirable thing, and well adapted to the occasion."

The subject for discussion was "Sheep." An article from the Maine Farmer was read, showing that the increase of the wool crop had not kept pace with the increase of population, and therefore encouraging the keeping of sheep, especially fine-wooled breeds.

Wm. W. Gould. Keeps sheep rather as a secondary object. Ploek numbers 100. Feeds coarse fodder, and a little grain in spring. Sheep and lambs kept separate, and given four quarts of oats per day through the winter. Lows once in this way. Shears three pounds per head, medium fine wool. Lambs come in May—raises 40 lambs to 75 ewes. Has realized \$133 33 per acre, and kept flock good. Considers them not much, if any, more profitable than other stock. Have sheep barn, and shed attached, with good conveniences. Feeds in box crib, made in the usual way, but six feet wide. Gives his sheep salt, sulphur, ashes, tar and hemlock, at discretion. Feeds coarse fodder on snow.

Amasa Bixby. Keeps sheep many years. Used to get 24 lbs. of wool per head. Tried coarse wool sheep one year, but changed again, to the best fine wool sheep I could find. Now take better care of my sheep, and they yield 5 lbs. of wool per head, and a lamb to nearly every ewe. Feed in board box, 24 ft. wide. Sheep should have a little more hay than they will eat up clean. There is a great choice in sheep. Have no poor ones in my flock, yet value some four times higher than others. Prefer giving grain in the fall when they come to the barn. They should not be allowed to get wet. Lambs should come in May, by all means. Prefer the Spanish Merino.

Alonso Davis. Keeps from 35 to 100. Has not made much from them. Does better with a small flock. Dislikes very fine wool sheep—"in cold mornings, their four feet could stand in pint basin." Has now an average fine wool breed, and they do well.

John M. Wood. Keeps 107 sheep. Average fleece 4 lbs. Raised 33 lambs from 54 ewes, and realized \$300, the past year, from his flock. Fats, and sells or kills his old sheep. Thinks the best of a sheep of as much importance as in the horse or ox. By selecting the best sheep, introducing better breeds, and giving more attention to treatment, has increased his average fleeces from 24 to 4 lbs. Sheep should not get wet at all, if it can be helped. Good keeping is indispensable, if heavy fleeces are desired. There are flocks of ewe sheep in this vicinity that raised a lamb each and sheared 7 lbs. of wool. Prefer the Spanish Merino. Feed with grain in fall and spring, if at all. Mr. W. exhibited a plan of his sheep rack, which he thinks better than a box.

C. R. Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan exhibited a plan of his sheep rack, which is 34 ft. feet wide. The slats to let their heads through are 7 inches from centre to centre; slats placed from sill to sill for board bottom; one board on a side, with a strip or board on the outer edge of these boards, and also across each end, forming a tight box; through the centre are two boards, set up edge-wise, apart at the lower edge about 10 inches; from the top rail of the rack, upon both sides, are shelving boards canting inwards, corresponding with the outward slant of the two upright boards in the centre, which run down to within one foot of the same. The sheep can put their heads through the rack slats, reach the hay easily on both sides. The upper shelving boards prevent the hay or chaff from falling on their heads or necks, and the lower boards, slanting out each way upon the floor, let all the seeds and chaff fall into this tight box, where they can eat it at leisure. I like this way of feeding better than any I have ever tried. There is no waste of hay or seeds, no wearing of wool, and all is clean and neat. To get a large profit from sheep, they should be kept with few in a flock, and have a plenty of room.

P. Baker. Sheep should have good keeping in the fall, as the wool draws harder on them then, Nature having designed it to grow faster at that time, for their protection through the winter. The meeting was a full one, every part of the town, to the distance of 64 miles, being represented. The subject for discussion, at the next two meetings, was announced as "Root culture and the Dairy."

Much interest is felt in these meetings, and a paper is sustained by the members, called the "Progressive Laborer," of which C. R. Vaughan is editor.

We have on hand a report of the meeting of this Society held on the 16th ult., which we shall publish soon.

THE UNITED STATES AG. SOCIETY.

The meeting of the U. S. Ag. Society, held in Washington, D. C., was well attended, twenty-eight States being represented by delegates. The discussions were represented as being very interesting. A full report of the doings on reports and matters were exhibited in Syracuse last summer, was made. President Wilder's address, full of good sense and eloquence, was listened to with marked attention, and the whole meeting passed off with great harmony and good feeling.

Mr. Wilder absolutely declined a re-election, and Temeh Tilghman, Esq., of Maryland, was chosen President in his place. B. B. French, of Maryland, was chosen Treasurer, and B. Perley, of Massachusetts, Secretary.

A Vice President was chosen from each State, J. D. Lang, of Vassalboro, representing Maine in that capacity. Mr. Wilder, for the past six years, has given his whole strength and influence of time, talent, and labor, as well as money, to build up and sustain this institution, and has nobly accomplished it. He retires leaving the institution in good standing; the best wishes of every one attend him. The following resolutions were laid upon the table by Mr. Wager, of N. Y., which passed unanimously:

Whereas, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts, who has for years so eminently distinguished himself by his exertions in promoting the cause of terra cultura, has declined a further re-election to the office of President of this society, which he has filled since its creation with ability, industry, and outlay of his private means; therefore—

Resolved, That his name be placed on the roll of honorary members of the United States Agricultural Society; and that the Executive Committee are instructed to present him with a suitable testimonial as a mark of the appreciation of this society, for the energy, time, and money which he has expended in advancing its interests, and in raising it to the position which it now occupies.

Resolved, That while the members of this society regret exceedingly that personal considerations constrained him to decline a re-election, they would express their kind regards and most earnest desires for his future happiness.

The President replied, saying: "Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for this renewed testimonial of esteem and affection, as expressed in the words of the resolutions that have just been adopted."

Endowed from my youth with a love of rural life and of rural taste, I have but obeyed the instincts of my nature, in devoting such time, ability, and means as I could command to the cultivation of the earth.

In taking the incipient measures towards the formation of this society, in all my efforts for its advancement, and in whatever I have been enabled to do for the promotion of the general cause, I have only been following the leadings of Providence and the inspirations of my own mind.

The duties of your presiding officer, I need not inform you, have frequently been perplexing and arduous, and their faithful discharge attended with difficulty and delicacy; but your kindness and co-operation have shared the burden with me, and I shall ever regard my connection with you and the many friendships I have here formed as among the most delightful circumstances in my life.

On retiring from the position which I have so long occupied, I pray you, therefore, to accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard, and of my undiminished interest in each of you personally, and in the future prosperity of the United States Agricultural Society. Long may it live to be an honor and blessing to our country, and may its last days be its best days!

For the Maine Farmer.

THE APPLE TREE QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Rural Intelligence of January 24, I observe another communication, signed A. M., in which the writer still adheres to the opinion that my old apple trees were injured by the intense cold that preceded the unusual thaw in February last.

As my only object is to elicit information, and if possible, arrive at facts, I will ask A. M. a few questions, which, I doubt not, he will frankly answer:—

1st. How does A. M. account for the injury inflicted on the trunks of large trees by cold, while the branches, sprouts of one summer's growth, and the extreme twigs of the same trees, remain perfectly healthy? Was the cold more intense at the trunk than just above, or, were the young shoots and extremities of the branches more hardy than the trunk?

2d. If it was intense cold, and cold only, that "sent the bark from the wood, or laid the axe at the foot of the tree," how does he account for the fact, that, in almost every case, the injury was on the southern side of the trunk?

Pittsfield, Jan. 25, 1858. G. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE POTATO ROT.

DR. BARBER'S THEORY NOT QUITE CORRECT. It may be seen by looking at "Jottings from Phillips," under date of Aug. 6, 1857, published in the Farmer a few days later, that the potatoes had then begun to rot in this vicinity.

The disease showed itself the latter part of July, but, on account of more favorable weather, as was supposed at the time, it almost disappeared; yet, by the first days of August, it again appeared, with much more severity.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Met at the hour of adjournment, the President in the chair.

The committee on reports proposed to be discussed this evening reported the following: "What kind of stocks are best adapted to our climate, with reference to present and future profits to the grower."

Resolves were introduced endorsing the resolves of Mr. Morrill, introduced into Congress. These resolves were laid on the table and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

These resolves were as follows:

Resolutions on the Public Lands.

IN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Augusta, Jan. 25, 1858.

Resolved, That we notice with great pleasure, that the Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced into the House of Representatives in Congress, Dec. 14, 1857, a bill authorizing a donation of public lands by the general government, to the several States and Territories, for the purpose of endowing colleges, to encourage agriculture and mechanic arts.

Resolved, That we confidently believe the passage of such a bill would have a most auspicious influence upon the agricultural interest of our State, as well as the country generally, by affording more ample means of readily developing our extensive agricultural resources.

And we earnestly recommend to the several agricultural societies of this State and elsewhere, immediately to petition Congress for the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this Board, and forwarded to the Secretaries of the several agricultural societies of this State, and the several newspapers of this State are also requested to publish the same.

Mr. Hammond, of Piscataquis, was of the opinion that as these Resolutions were of a highly important character, it would be well to table them and give members an opportunity to examine them.

Dr. T. of Oxford, said that these Resolutions looked directly to the subject of agricultural education, one of the most important subjects which could come before the Board, and as he wished for an opportunity to speak upon that subject, he would do so when these Resolves should be taken up.

Mr. Fuller, of Kennebec, suggested that the Resolves should be taken up, and on his motion fifty copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Board; and they were laid upon the table for that purpose.

Waldo, J. D. Tucker. The society that I represent at the Board, was organized in 1847, and I became one of its members in 1849. I do not claim to be a practical agriculturist, but I am fully convinced that general progress has been made by the farmers of Waldo Co., by their agricultural society. Farm stocks have been very much improved by the introduction of the Herefords and Durhams into our county, and the crosses of the before named breeds with our native stock are plainly visible in many parts of our county. We have fine oxen and cows, many that would compete with the best seen in any county in Maine. I believe Waldo is not second to any county in Maine, in breeding horses. The horse, State of Maine, that took the first premium at the State Fair in Portland, in 1856, was raised, and is now owned, in Waldo County, Me. The Crockett horse that took the first premium at the State Fair in Bangor, was bred in the same town as the horse State of Maine. The two horses above named, were Messengers crossed with Fox and Morgan. I am of the opinion that a cross of Morgan and Messenger is very desirable to combine speed and bottom. The farmers in our county have been very successful in raising good horses; they have bred from good stock, generally. I am of the opinion that the raising of good horses has paid a fair profit to our farmers.

Quot an interest is manifest in raising sheep. A cross of imported Irish sheep with the natives have been very valuable for early mutton, being of good size, and first quality. Their fleeces are much improved for mutton by the first of June. The Merinos have been introduced into our county, and the effect is already improving the texture of the wool.

In domestic manufactures, there is quite an interest taken. Every year shows an improved addition to our exhibitions of the handwork of our ladies, who contribute much to make our exhibitions of domestic fabrics interesting. Our agriculturists, they are an improvement upon society; for by this means farmers in different sections of the county become acquainted, and by being acquainted they discuss the various interests of agriculture—stock improvements, fruit growing, and all interests connected with farming, and it is not only an advantage to them, but to those by whom they are surrounded.

Line burning is carried on to quite an extent in Camden, Lincolnville, and several other towns. Line rock is found in many sections of our county, and the manufacture of line has been a remunerative business. The line exported is equal to that of any section in Maine. In many cases perhaps the farmers have gone into the manufacture of line to the neglect of their farms, as they could more readily turn their labor to cash; but within the past two years, many have nearly abandoned the business, and are giving more attention to the cultivation of the soil. Line burning has been a channel where our farmers could readily dispose of their poor qualities of line.

Best cattle has increased in value in our county, as the farming interest has increased. Some new varieties of wheat and other grains have been introduced, that have rewarded the labors of the husbandman. The various kinds of roots are cultivated with success, and I think it is truly said that the farmers are the lords of the soil.

Mr. Russ, of Franklin, presented a basket of apples, containing the following varieties, to the Board: Pumpkin Sweet, Nine Ounces, King's Pocket Apple, Swart, Hubbardston Nonpareil, Pleasant Blush, Mountain Sweet, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Yellow Bellflower, Blue Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening, and Oxford Black Apple. Their labors are the object of their farms, as they could more readily turn their labor to cash; but within the past two years, many have nearly abandoned the business, and are giving more attention to the cultivation of the soil. Line burning has been a channel where our farmers could readily dispose of their poor qualities of line.

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sociated efforts have effected organizations in our county and State societies, in 24 incorporated bodies. But there is a humble agency at work in the shape of Farmer's Clubs. The mighty Mississippi depends on the countless rills at its sources to swell its stream. The giant oak must have its rootlets thrown out in every direction for food, and so should our county and State societies be fed by the lesser, but more numerous organizations which should exist all over the State. The good results of these Clubs are best appreciated where most known. It renders the members more familiar with the different kinds of fruits and garden vegetables, and their cultivation. It brings to their notice the different kinds of stock, the preparation of the soil and manures, and what is of the utmost importance to human progress, it stirs him up to be a thinking as well as a working man, in addition to the cultivation of the social element.

The organization of a Farmer's Club is so simple, that it can be put into operation in almost any school district located in an agricultural community, and it is believed that very many can and will be so established, within a limited period of time. Nor should they be regarded as independent organizations, but as rendered auxiliary to the county societies in which they are located.

Many towns are so situated that they find it inconvenient to drive their stock, and transport their heavy articles to the county fair, but through the agency of these clubs, town fairs can be established, at which a large portion of the surrounding population can be gratified in ready access, and consequently, feel a direct interest in whatever is going on.

The better to facilitate the promotion of such Clubs, your committee would here give a form of a Constitution, which may be subject to such modifications as peculiar locations may demand.

PREAMBLE.

Believing that by united effort the interests of agriculture would be better promoted, the undersigned hereby agree to form ourselves into a society for this purpose.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called The — Farmer's Club.

ART. 2. The members of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and hold their offices for one year, or until others shall be chosen.

ART. 3. There shall be a committee on subjects, consisting of three members, who shall be nominated by the club.

ART. 4. Stated meetings shall be held during such months of the year as may be decided upon by the Society, for the discussion of such subjects as may be best subserve the object of the Club.

ART. 5. The annual meeting shall be held on —, but special meetings may be called at any time on application of two or more members to the Secretary, who shall give public notice of the same.

ART. 6. Any person may become a member of this Club by signing his name to this Constitution.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of members present at any regular meeting, notice having been given at a previous meeting, or by public notice, on application to the Secretary, at least one week.

The committee would recommend that such legislative action be taken, if necessary, as shall enable every organized Farmer's Club to obtain all the legislative documents of the State pertaining to agriculture, on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

If a library be thought advisable, additional articles can be adopted. This latter course is of much importance. The man who pays a dollar for a book is really the owner of the whole library. The Farmer's Club is the farmer's library, and the less formality in the discussion, and the more familiar they become themselves with each other, the more benefit will be likely to be derived.

Instead of electing the President for the year, it may prove a better course, in many cases, that he be chosen by nomination at each meeting of the Club.

The true of Oxford, gave the following account of the Bethel Farmer's Club.

The Bethel Farmer's Club, which I represent here, was organized under unfavorable auspices. Not more than four or five persons could be induced to join it, and even these were exposed to the ridicule of their neighbors, but they persevered. Each member paid in one dollar or more for a library. Each volume was loaned to the library, with the privilege of withdrawing the same on dissolving his connection with the Club. But very few books have been withdrawn.

At first, it was thought that we should all find interest ourselves for want of topics, but experience has proved that instead of exhausting our subjects, they press upon us faster than we can dispose of them. We meet at each other's houses by invitation, take our wives with us and recommend to those who have none by all means to procure one. The ladies occupy a separate room during the discussion. We allow no entertainment except good apples, and a smiling face from our host and hostess. Not an unpleasant word or act has ever arisen in our Club since its organization. Meetings are held during the winter months, once in two weeks. At the last meeting an antiquarian paper had been furnished. In October a town fair is held, occupying one day, and in the evening an address is delivered by one of its members.

What are the results? Prominent among these is the fact that instead of one individual in the community becoming acquainted with a single topic, all the members are fast becoming acquainted with every topic. We have, through its instrumentality, introduced pure blood stock. We have secured a great variety of garden vegetables, the different varieties of grapes, the best method of managing our manures and soil, and the introducing of agricultural and horticultural seedling.

In a word, its effects are best felt by the members themselves, and it is gradually increasing in numbers and strength. I have no hesitation in encouraging the formation of such clubs in every agricultural community, cautioning its members to avoid strict parliamentary usage, but to let each man feel that he is enjoying an old fashioned neighborhood visit and chat, where he can without restraint, talk over the affairs of his garden, orchard and farm.

The committee on elections were instructed to make their final report on Thursday morning next.

Statements from the several members of the Board were received.

NORRIDGEWOCK. Hiram Stevens. Agreeably to the request of the Board of Agriculture, I hereby present you with a detailed account of the doings of the Society which I represent, and more especially the

THE MAINE FARMER! AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.
The screw steamer Kangaroo arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing news from Europe to the 13th ult. We make the following summary:—

GRAND BRITAIN. The launch of the Leviathan continued to progress satisfactorily. It was hoped that in a few more days the vessel would be down to low water mark, when the process of unpacking the cradles would commence, and the full spring tides at the end of January will float her. The progress of the vessel during the last two days was over thirty feet.

The London papers of the 12th give great space to the arrival of Gen. Wainwright, with the exception of the Morning Post, which applauds the act of Commodore Paulding, they are editorially silent. The Manchester Guardian praises the act, and credits the administration with it.

SPAIN. Bravo Murillo was elected President of the lower chamber of the Cortes by a majority of eight over the ministerial candidate. A dispatch from Madrid, 14th inst., says that the President has tendered their resignation in consequence of the election of Bravo Murillo. Their resignation has not been accepted. The Russian army had been ordered to wear mourning during the last days of the year, as a Russian as well as an Austrian Marshal.

A letter from Vienna, states that the reduction of the Austrian army has been more considerable than was expected. Some 50,000 men have already been discharged, whereby a saving of twelve million dollars has been effected.

PRUSSIA. The Prince of Prussia had determined to visit England to assist at his son's marriage to the Princess Royal.

Great preparations were making in England for the event, and also at Berlin for the entrance of the Royal pair into that city.

RUSSIA. Advances from Constantinople state that the Russians had begun to interfere with the navigation of the Caucasian coast.

The Russian government had issued an order permitting the importation, free of duty, of metal work intended to be used in the construction of wharves by Russian subjects on their own account, in Russian dock yards.

MADAGASCAR. Intelligence has been received of a continued persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. Thirteen persons had been put to death, while many others had been subjected to torture, and reduced to slavery.

AFRICA. A letter from the Cape of Good Hope reports the capture, by Her Majesty's ship, of a large slave ship of about 1000 tons burthen on the west coast. The vessel was bound for the west coast, and after throwing overboard about 800 negroes, her crew escaped to shore in their boats. About half of these negroes reached the shore, but the other half were drowned. Four hundred more were also found on board the slave ship. The vessel was subsequently burned to the water's edge.

INDIA. Additional telegraph advices of the India news taken from the Europa have been received from Malta. The dates are Calcutta, Dec. 11, Bombay 18th.

The death of Sir Henry Havelock is confirmed. On the 24th November, Sir Henry, who was an eminent soldier, died in the presence of the whole force of Oude. He retired to Calcutta.

A dispatch from Sir John Campbell says that the Gwalior fugitives were fallen in with Gen. Grant, as they were beginning to cross the Ganges, and that after some sharp firing, five hundred men, with all their stores, ammunition, &c., were captured. Gen. Grant was slightly wounded, but he lost no more than the loss of the enemy was about one hundred.

The Times considers the Gwalior contingent, for all practical purposes, annihilated.

The Bengal 34th and 73d regiments had mutinied, thus extinguishing the native Bengal army. Two companies of the 73d were cut up by the sailors at Calcutta. There were 24,000 European troops in the service of the British Government in India. Other executions have also taken place.

CHINA. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times under date Nov. 23, says that Mr. Reid, the British Consul at Canton, had been arrested, and had been taken to the prison at Aomow and Jomow stations.

An insurrection had broken out at Holapore, but was speedily suppressed.

On the southern coast of China, attempts had been made to resist the disarming act, but the insurgents were totally defeated.

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A week's later news, under the arrangement for a weekly mail, was expected to arrive the day after the Kangaroo sailed.

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The city was reported to be mined, and resistance was expected.

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The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning. Her dates are to the 16th ult. She brings news of the safety of the missing steamship Ariel. We have the following particulars:—

Steamship Ariel, with ninety-six passengers, mail, and heavy freight, left Bremen on Dec. 27, and arrived at New York on the 13th inst. The vessel, which gradually increased until Jan. 6th, when at 9 A. M., in lat. 50 North, lost 20 west, broke astern, and in half an hour the ship was under stormy seas, and the vessel was wrecked.

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LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

SENATE. Resolved, relative to a bill providing for the publication of certain records, (return of correspondence, &c.) was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. The committee on Judiciary reported a bill entitled "An act relating to the publication of marriage intentions."

A message was received from the Governor, through the Secretary of State, transmitting information concerning the Committee on Education. Referred to the select committee on that subject.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Flour, 100 lbs. 1.00
Corn Meal, 100 lbs. .80
Wheat, 100 lbs. .90
Rye, 100 lbs. .85
Barley, 100 lbs. .80
Oats, 100 lbs. .75
Clover Seed, 100 lbs. 1.20
Alfalfa Seed, 100 lbs. 1.00
Timothy Seed, 100 lbs. .90
Sainfoin Seed, 100 lbs. .85
Lucerne Seed, 100 lbs. .80
Clover Hay, 100 lbs. .40
Alfalfa Hay, 100 lbs. .35
Timothy Hay, 100 lbs. .30
Sainfoin Hay, 100 lbs. .25
Lucerne Hay, 100 lbs. .20

BRISTOL MARKET.
At market, 1500 Brooms, 3000 Shovels, 4000 Spades, 5000 Axes, 6000 Saws, 7000 Hammers, 8000 Picks, 9000 Shovels, 10000 Axes, 11000 Saws, 12000 Hammers, 13000 Picks, 14000 Shovels, 15000 Axes, 16000 Saws, 17000 Hammers, 18000 Picks, 19000 Shovels, 20000 Axes, 21000 Saws, 22000 Hammers, 23000 Picks, 24000 Shovels, 25000 Axes, 26000 Saws, 27000 Hammers, 28000 Picks, 29000 Shovels, 30000 Axes, 31000 Saws, 32000 Hammers, 33000 Picks, 34000 Shovels, 35000 Axes, 36000 Saws, 37000 Hammers, 38000 Picks, 39000 Shovels, 40000 Axes, 41000 Saws, 42000 Hammers, 43000 Picks, 44000 Shovels, 45000 Axes, 46000 Saws, 47000 Hammers, 48000 Picks, 49000 Shovels, 50000 Axes, 51000 Saws, 52000 Hammers, 53000 Picks, 54000 Shovels, 55000 Axes, 56000 Saws, 57000 Hammers, 58000 Picks, 59000 Shovels, 60000 Axes, 61000 Saws, 62000 Hammers, 63000 Picks, 64000 Shovels, 65000 Axes, 66000 Saws, 67000 Hammers, 68000 Picks, 69000 Shovels, 70000 Axes, 71000 Saws, 72000 Hammers, 73000 Picks, 74000 Shovels, 75000 Axes, 76000 Saws, 77000 Hammers, 78000 Picks, 79000 Shovels, 80000 Axes, 81000 Saws, 82000 Hammers, 83000 Picks, 84000 Shovels, 85000 Axes, 86000 Saws, 87000 Hammers, 88000 Picks, 89000 Shovels, 90000 Axes, 91000 Saws, 92000 Hammers, 93000 Picks, 94000 Shovels, 95000 Axes, 96000 Saws, 97000 Hammers, 98000 Picks, 99000 Shovels, 100000 Axes, 101000 Saws, 102000 Hammers, 103000 Picks, 104000 Shovels, 105000 Axes, 106000 Saws, 107000 Hammers, 108000 Picks, 109000 Shovels, 110000 Axes, 111000 Saws, 112000 Hammers, 113000 Picks, 114000 Shovels, 115000 Axes, 116000 Saws, 117000 Hammers, 118000 Picks, 119000 Shovels, 120000 Axes, 121000 Saws, 122000 Hammers, 123000 Picks, 124000 Shovels, 125000 Axes, 126000 Saws, 127000 Hammers, 128000 Picks, 129000 Shovels, 130000 Axes, 131000 Saws, 132000 Hammers, 133000 Picks, 134000 Shovels, 135000 Axes, 136000 Saws, 137000 Hammers, 138000 Picks, 139000 Shovels, 140000 Axes, 141000 Saws, 142000 Hammers, 143000 Picks, 144000 Shovels, 145000 Axes, 146000 Saws, 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The Muse.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Oh, that last day in Lucknow fort!

We knew that it was the last;

That the enemy's lines were sure on,

And the end was coming fast.

To yield to that foe was worse than death,

And the men and we all worked on;

It was one day more of smoke and roar,

And then it would all be done.

There was one of us, a corporal's wife,

A fair, young, gentle thing,

Washed with water in the sieve,

And her mind was wandering.

She lay on the ground, in her Scottish plaid,

And I took her hand on my knee;

"When my father came home from the plough," she said,

"Oh! then please wash me."

She slept like a child on her father's floor

In the seeking of woodland shade,

When the house-dog sprawls by the open door,

And the mother's woe is said.

It was smoke and roar, and powder-stench,

And the soldier's wife, a full-dressed child,

Seemed ready to draw her breath.

"I never neglect anything else for reading,"

I said, "but you know, my dear,"

"No, I don't know as you do," answered her

husband; "but it seems an extra like—I shall stop

it!" he said in a tone that showed plainly enough

he wished to stop the conversation.

"I shall take the paper," remarked his wife,

"if I have to go out washing to pay for it."

This was not spoken angrily, but so firmly that

Mr. Heath noticed it, though by no means re-

markable for discernment in most matters. It

sounded so different from her usual quiet "as you

think best," that he actually stopped a moment

to consider whether it was at all likely she would

do as she said.

Mr. Heath was a kind husband, at that indol-

ent description is generally understood; that is

he did not eat his wife, and always gave her

enough to eat. More than that he had certain

regard for her happiness, which already made

him feel half ashamed of his decision, but like

many other men who have more obstinacy than

wisdom he couldn't bear to retract anything, and

above all to be convinced he was wrong by a woman.

However with a commendable wish to remove

the unhappiness he caused, he suggested that as

the papers were carefully sealed, and she had

found them interesting, she could read them over

again, beginning at January, and taking one

a week clear through the year—they would just

come out even, he concluded, as if it were a sin-

gular fact that they should do so.

Notwithstanding the admirable proposition

he still felt some uneasiness. It followed him as

he walked up the pleasant lane to the pasture,

and it made him speak more sharply than his

wife, if the cows stopped while he was driv-

ing them home, to crop the grass where it looked

greenest and sweetest on the sunny slope. It

troubled him till he heard his wife call him to

supper, in such a cheerful tone, that he concluded

she didn't care much about the newspaper, after

all.

About a week after this, as Mr. Heath was

mowing one morning, he was surprised to see his

wife coming out, dressed as if for a visit.

"I am going," said she, "to spend the day

with Mrs. Brown; I leave a plenty for you to

eat;" and as saying she walked rapidly on.

Mr. Heath thought about it just long enough

to say to himself, "she don't go visiting to stay

all day, once a year hardly, and it's strange she

should go in one time."

Very long the day seemed to him; to go in for

luncheon, dinner and supper; and to have nobody

to speak to; to find everything so still. The old

clock ticked stiller than usual he thought, the

brood of pretty white chickens, that were almost

always peeping round the door, had wandered off

somewhere, and left it stiller yet; he even missed

the busy click of the knitting needle that was

figuring to put him out so, when he was doing any

work.

"I am glad," he said to himself, as he began

to look down the road at sunset, that Millicent

don't go a visit all the time, as some women do

—there she is just coming."

"How tired you look," said he, as she came

up; "why didn't you speak to me, and I'd have

harnessed up and come after you?"

"I am not very tired," she answered; but her

loves looked her; indeed her husband declared

she looked tired for a day or two after.

What was his amazement to see her go away

the next Tuesday in the same manner as before.

To his great dissatisfaction everything seemed

that day to partake of his wife's propensity for

going home. A man don't want cold food

in laytime, said he, as he sat down to dinner.

In the same grumbling mood, he recounted the

misdeeds of the morning, which seemed to have

been much after the manner set forth in a certain

legend of old time; for he embellished his re-

count by allusion to

"The sheep in the meadow,"

"The cows in the corn,"

adding that they wouldn't have been there, if

Mrs. Heath had been at home, because she

would have seen them before they got in, and

hallooed. She would have seen the oxen, too, before

they got across the river and saved him the trouble

of getting them back. But after tracing all these

unfortunate events to her absence, he went to him-

self consolingly, "I guess she won't go any more,

she always was a home body."

Mrs. Heath did go again though, and again,

and the day went for the fourth time, he would

have thought to himself as to what he

should do to "get her gadding." Seated on

the door step, in the shade of the old apple tree,

he spent an hour or two in devising ways and

means, talking aloud all the time, and having the

satisfaction of hearing nobody dispute him.

It is hard to think of her getting to be a visit-

ing woman, said he, and it's clear it ain't right.

Keep her at home, I've read in the Bible, (old

Richard's Bible knowledge was somewhat con-

fused, quotation varied slightly from the scrip-

tural phrase "keepers at home," but it says

so, he added, with the true, sincere man, that

husbands must set great store by their wives and

treat them well. I won't send Millicent, I'll

harness up and go for her to-night, and comin'

home, I'll talk it all over with her, and tell her

how bad it makes me feel, and if that won't do,

I'll—something else.

In accordance with his praiseworthy resolution,

he might have been seen, about sunset, hitching

his horse at Mr. Brown's door; for, strangely

enough, Mrs. Heath's visits had all been made at

the same place. Going up to the door, he stopped

in amazement at seeing his wife in the kitchen,

just taking off a great woolen wash apron, and

putting down her sleeves which had been rolled

up for washing. He listened and heard her say,

as she took some money from Mrs. Brown, "It

won't be so that I can do your washing again."

"I have been a great favor to have you do it

while I have been poorly," said Mrs. Brown,

and I'm glad to pay you for it. This makes

four times, and now it's two dollars. The just as

well that you can't come again, for I think I

shall be well enough to do it myself."

"Two dollars, just the price of the newspaper,"

exclaimed Mr. Heath, as the truth flashed across

him. Rather a silent ride they had home till as

last he said—

"I never was so ashamed in my life!"

"Of what?" asked his wife.

"Of what? To have you go out washin'; I ain't so

proud as that cost you."

"Well, I don't know," replied his wife, "when

a man is too poor to take a newspaper, his wife

ought not to feel about going out washin'."

Nothing more was said on the subject at that

time, though some ill feeling lingered in the

hearts of each. The making up was no mark-

ish scene of kissing, embracing and crying, such

as romance writers build their useless fables

upon, but as Mrs. Heath was finishing her house-

hold duties for the night, she said, quietly,

"I don't think I did quite right, Richard."

"I don't think I did either," responded the

husband; and so the spark was quenched which

might have become a scathing flame blighting

all the domestic peace under their humble roof.

At last the long voyage is ended, and the sail-

or took only of home now. They talk of those

days to meet of their wives and children to

whom their thoughts have so often wandered

during those three years absence. They wonder

if the young sailor, Alfred Heath, who lies so

sick, will ever see his home again, and with their

rough tones subdued almost to gentleness, they

speak of his anxiety to see his mother.

He is so hopelessly ill that his heart is now

the worn spirit—ever turns in its hour of

bitterest sorrow or its approach to the unseen

end—to God and his mother. Faintly as his

heart beats, it still throbs with earnest desire for

his Dinah as his keen eye has become, he fancies

it would brighten once more at the sight of his

mother and his failing mind became clearer could

he lean on her breast.

With folded hands the young sailor prays: his

words are confused and indistinct to those who

listen, but all clear and earnest are they to the

Great Listener above. And when the ship had

reached her distant port, and mingling voices are

all around the sick sailor, his comrades bear him

comfortably to a home—a miserable home—but

better to him than the rocking vessel in the midst

of the sounding sea. Now, if I could see mother,

he murmured to the strangers around him.

She is sitting by the vine-covered window, pa-

tiently reading the shipping journal, and think-

ing meanwhile, of her absent boy; thinking it

was time for him to return, and hoping that he

will never go to sea again. How quick the words

catch her eye—Arrived, ship Banner, Lovell.

And it was a week ago; he could have been

home by a time; he will come to night, she

said, joyfully, as she went to communicate the

good news to her husband.

They watched for him in vain that night and

then Mrs. Heath suggested what no mother ever

failed to suggest when the long absence of a child

was unaccounted for—he must be sick; when

night after night passed, and they neither saw

nor heard anything of Alfred, her anxiety would

let her rest no longer.

"We will go for him, or at least go where we

may hear of him," said Mr. Heath, who now, as

as anxious as his wife, readily assented.

Their simple preparation for the journey were

soon made, and with heavy hearts they proceeded

in search of their son, with little hopes of gain-

ing anything more satisfactory than definite in-

telligence of his death.

It was a dark and rainy evening when they

entered the city, and after an hour spent in fruit-

less enquiries they found the place where Alfred

had been buried. Little care had he received in

the crowded boarding-house. There was none of

the neatness and order that shows better in a sick

room than anywhere else. Rough hands had

roughly tended him, and pale and death-like as

he looked it seemed as if it mattered little what

he had or had not. In the agony with which the

parents bent over the unconscious sleeper, and

marked the sunken cheeks and wasted form, they

saw but one ray of comfort; they could watch

over him—they should not hear of his death with

the sad thought that none but a stranger had

smoothed his dying pillow.

The sufferer awoke from a troubled dream, to

find his aching head supported by his father and

see his mother's eye resting on him with a look

of unutterable tenderness. So faint was the

smile of recognition with which he greeted them,

that only a parent's eye could have caught the

distant expression.

"Can't live, can't live," said the doctor, with

a professional carelessness, as he entered the

house the next morning.

"But his mother has come!" said the land-

lady.

"That alters the case; he may get up again,"

answered the doctor, to whom none knew better

how much a mother could do.

But how frail seems the thread that held that

young and promising life. For days it quivered

and trembled with the slightest breath, and the

mother tearfully prayed that it might not be broken.

A gentle cool and kindly waiting as ever

blessed the sick bed, and young Alfred Heath, and

was not in vain; gradually he grew better, and

was able to walk with his parents and asked them

how they came to come to him in the hour of

need.

"It was the newspaper," said Mr. Heath, "just

three words in the paper told us your ship had

come. You didn't arrive at home, and so we

came to see if you were sick. You'll soon be

well enough to go home, my boy, God be thanked,

he added fervently, for sending us to take care of

you."

At length Alfred was pronounced well enough

to ride, and in a few days the pleasant old home-

stead gladdened his sight. How beautiful it looked

as the sun shone on the vines in which it was

embowered, with their wealth of grapes, just pur-

pling in the autumn sunshine.

No one so joyful as Mr. Heath, who, after be-

ing gladdened by hearing Alfred say he would

not go to sea again, expressed his opinion of

newspapers in general, and his own newspaper

in particular, in this wise—

"I am so glad, Millicent, that you took that

paper for I want a paper just the most neces-

sary thing in a family. We should never have

had a boy here strong and well, if it had not been

for it. It is an excellent thing, and I shall sub-

scribe for it as long as I live."

PENNING DUTCHES. Gen. Havelock is a wit

as well as a warrior. The following is the de-

scribed by which he conveyed the intelligence of

his last success in India to the Governor-General:

Dear General—Let all our past misfortunes be

forgotten, for we are in Luck now.

Yours, HAVELOCK.

This is nearly as good as Sir Sidney Smith's

famous despatch announcing the capture of

Scinde—"Pecavi!"—"I have sinned." They

both, doubtless, once served in the Panj-ub.

POPULAR PREJUDICE ABOUT AN AUTHOR. A York-

shireman, on a railway platform, has Baron

Macaulay pointed out to his notice; and, upon

its being explained to him that the Baron is

an Author, who was formerly known as Mr.

Macaulay, he thus gives vent to his astonish-

ment—"That's Master Mowley, the Author, is it

now? We'd I saw'd the throat they look'd pale

and sooty looking, and owt's a' b'lowing, yea; but

that's shap'd got a hat, and he